King and Kingdom, which by name is signified; then shall all other Kings and Nations in the whole world be subjected, which will be more cleared in the next.

The 7. and last particular, is the place whether he comes, and that is to the earth, he shall stand, or have rule and authority the last upon the earth, which shall be the place of his Royalty and Dominion, even the everlasting inheritance of the Saints. *His dominion* (saith the Spirit) *shall be from Sea to Sea*: And the meek (that is, the children of God, the blessed ones) they shall inherit the earth with him; For he hath redeemed them out of every Tongue, People, and Nation, *and they shall reigne on the earth*: But the Heavens and Earth that are now, shall be purged, & made all new & holy, where nothing shall dwell then but righteousnesse: And not only the Saints, but the whole Creation shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption, into the glorious liberty of the Sonnes of God: Then shall Christ the Lord give the Inheritance to the Heirs apparent; for *Abraham* is not onely the heire of the world, but all the children of the Promise, that are of the faith of *Abraham*, are joynt-heirs with him. Now all their excellent honours and priviledges as they are in this life inward, and enjoyned by faith and hope, are the earnest penny of the whole perfection: So then after the Resurrection, the things that are now believed and hoped for, shall be then present in the enjoyment for ever, and then faith and hope shall cease and come to an end: And this everlasting salvation shall not onely be within them, in the perfection of them; but externally upon them also. For all the Righteous shall be cloathed with a glorious heavenly cloathing: They shall shine as the brightnesse of the Firmament, & as the stars for ever & ever, and the whole wicked world shall be judged by them, seeing, knowing, and acknowledging them honoured of God for ever, whom they in their life-time did scorn, persecute, disdain and contemn: And they lifting up their heads, out of their pains and torments, shall fall down and worship them, and in honour of them lick the dust of their feet, and shall say one to another *Are not these they that wee fooles in our life-time, hated & had in a proverb of reproach; but now how doe wee see them honoured, & our selves justly condemned*: In which condemnation they shall be for ever chained and tormented world without end. Now as Jannes *and* Jambres *withstood Moses*, so in your Writings you have withstood Jesus; *but as their folly was manifested to all men, so shall also yours be*: Wherefore Master *Reade* I pray you to repent, that you may escape this damnation to come, who am your Friend,

JOHN GRAVNT.

FINIS.

Page 2. l. 7. for solue, r. soule. p. 7. l. 30. for and it, r. awdit. p. 3. l. 46. for pearls r. parts.

King and Kingdom, which by name is signified; then shall all other Kings and Nations in the whole world be subjected, which will be more cleared in the next.

The 7. and last particular, is the place whether he comes, and that is to the earth, he shall stand, or have rule and authority the last upon the earth, which shall be the place of his Royalty and Dominion, even the everlasting inheritance of the Saints. *His dominion* (saith the Spirit) *shall be from Sea to Sea*: And the meek (that is, the children of God, the blessed ones) they shall inherit the earth with him; For he hath redeemed them out of every Tongue, People, and Nation, *and they shall reigne on the earth*: But the Heavens and Earth that are now, shall be purged, & made all new & holy, where nothing shall dwell then but righteousnesse: And not only the Saints, but the whole Creation shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption, into the glorious liberty of the Sonnes of God: Then shall Christ the Lord give the Inheritance to the Heirs apparent; for *Abraham* is not onely the heire of the world, but all the children of the Promise, that are of the faith of *Abraham*, are joynt-heirs with him. Now all their excellent honours and priviledges as they are in this life inward, and enjoyned by faith and hope, are the earnest penny of the whole perfection: So then after the Resurrection, the things that are now believed and hoped for, shall be then present in the enjoyment for ever, and then faith and hope shall cease and come to an end: And this everlasting salvation shall not onely be within them, in the perfection of them; but externally upon them also. For all the Righteous shall be cloathed with a glorious heavenly cloathing: They shall shine as the brightnesse of the Firmament, & as the stars for ever & ever, and the whole wicked world shall be judged by them, seeing, knowing, and acknowledging them honoured of God for ever, whom they in their life-time did scorn, persecute, disdain and contemn: And they lifting up their heads, out of their pains and torments, shall fall down and worship them, and in honour of them lick the dust of their feet, and shall say one to another *Are not these they that wee fooles in our life-time, hated & had in a proverb of reproach; but now how doe wee see them honoured, & our selves justly condemned*: In which condemnation they shall be for ever chained and tormented world without end. Now as Jannes *and* Jambres *withstood Moses*, so in your Writings you have withstood Jesus; *but as their folly was manifested to all men, so shall also yours be*: Wherefore Master *Reade* I pray you to repent, that you may escape this damnation to come, who am your Friend,

JOHN GRAVNT.

FINIS.

Page 2. l. 7. for solue, r. soule. p. 7. l. 30. for and it, r. awdit. p. 3. l. 46. for pearls r. parts.

D. 2
K

A Cleare and Evident 10

WAY

For enriching the Nations

OF

ENGLAND

AND

IRELAND,

And for setting very great Numbers of Poore on Work.

---

2 Chron. 9. 27.

And the King made silver in Jerusalem as stones, and Cedar-trees made he as the Sycamore-trees, that are in the low plains in abundance.

Mar. 25

LONDON,
Printed by *T. M.* & *A. C.* and are sold by *John Saywell* at the *Grey-hound* in *Little-Britain.* 1650.

A WAY
FOR
ENGLAND
AND
IRELAND,

And for letting very great
Numbers of Poore on
Work.

To the People of *England* & *Ireland*;

Whether

Nobles, Gentry, or *Commons.*

Right Honourable, &c.

FOR theſe thirty yeares paſt, it hath been obſerved, That thoſe in publique Place or Truſt have plotted and contrived little, but how to enrich themſelves; Whether you look upon *Proteſtant*, or *Puritans*: Moſt, if not all of both, laying about them like mad, untill they could ſay with *Dives*; *Soule, thou haſt enough laid up for many years; eat, drinke, and take thy reſt!*

In all which time, and with the generality of ſuch perſons, the publique good hath been no further cared for, then the *Egyptians* did; That they have their Tale of *Brick* or *Taxes*: Being not ignorant, that the hard labour in Brick-making, with the want of *Straw*, had made the *Iſraelites* cry, and not without feare that that cry was come up to Heaven.

Leſt that after a getting over the *Red-Sea*, with the deſtruction of very many of theſe *Task-maſters*, theſe Two *Nations* ſhould make Indentures in the *Wilderneſſe* for *forty years*, before they get to *Canaan*, and only *Caleb* and *Joſhua* get thither: Knowing that miracles are ceaſed, this *Eſſay* is publiſhed for Advance of *Trade*; having ready another of excellent uſe for enriching by Land, as this by Sea; which, if this have encouragement, ſhall follow: Thereby to helpe You all either a neerer way to the *Land of Promiſe*, ſo much prayed for, and ſo dear bought; Or to

enable You to beare the difficulties and miseries You are like to suffer in the journy. You shall do well to fall close to the business, and set on work what is here laid down. You have old Laws enough to beare you out; and certainly none will hinder your gathering *Straw*; who will exact and need your Tale of *Bricks*, if they put you not upon bringing in more: And for your encouragement, Whosoever shall agree in the City of *London*, or any other part of this Nation, or that of *Ireland*, to set the busines on foot; A way shall clearly be laid down for the Income of *Ten per Cent.* possibly *Twenty*, *Thirty*, or more; which will ballance the experience, and so underselling of others; and no more hazard of Principal or Profit, then is in putting Mony to Use upon good Security. This *Edge* (it's confest) must have an Additional Law. By this, you will do that really in way of help to the *Poor*; that hundreds of thousands loynes will blesse you, All will be bettered, and you had in everlasting honour. Which is all eyed by him, who desires no longer to breathe, then he shall be ready to shew himself

Your, or the Nation's

Humble Servant,

L. D.

SOme years past was presented to his late Majesty a Model of extraordinary importance, honour and profit: which being laid aside (as was conceived) the ensuing was tendered, consisting of several Propositions; gathered from the fruition of those wonderful blessings *England's* Seas and Land were furnished with; not onely to enrich and fill Coffers, but increase such might and strength, as would, being put in execution, make in short time this Nation of so great power, that all the Princes-Neighbours shall be glad of its friendship, and fearful to offend it. Peruse this Advertisement with care and judgment, and you will discern as much.

By way of introduction consider, 1. The true ground, course and form by which other Countries make themselves powerful & rich in all kinds of all Merchandizing, Manufacture, & fulnesse of Trade, and yet have no Commodities in their own Country growing to do it withal.

2. That this Nation it self may improve its native commodities, with other traffique, as well and better, yea to millions of pounds more yearly then now they are, and bring not only to *Englands* Representatives coffers within the space of two or three years millions of pounds, increase the Revenues many thousands yearly, please, and greatly profit the people; But also set at work all sorts of people in the Realm, as other Nations do, who raise their greatnesse by the abundance of this Nations Commodities, whilest we are parlying and disputing whether it be good for us or not.

For other Nations.

THose who have travelled the United Provinces, have observed those Countries grow potent, and abound in all things to serve themselves, and other Nations, where little grew, raising their estate to such an admirable height, as they are at this day even a wonder to the world. Which well weighed, will appeare to come from their Seas, and this Land, out of which they drain and fill coyne, enhance our wealth and coyne, and with our own Commodities weaken us, and finally beat us quite out of Trading in other Countries. Which experience tells, they more fully obtain, by their convenient Priviledges and setled Constitutions, then England with all the Lawes and superabundance of homebred Commodities which God hath vouchsafed these Seas & this Land. By these Priviledges they draw multitudes of Merchants to trade with them, and many other Nations to inhabite amongst them, which makes them populous: They make Store-houses of all forrain Commodities, wherewith upon every occasion of scarcity and dearth, they are able to furnish forrain Countries with plenty of those Commodities, which before in time of plenty they imported, and brought home from the same places, which doth greatly augment Power and Treasure to their State, besides the great encouragement in setting their people and poor out of worke.

By these Priviledges they raise such plenty of Customs and liberty of Trade, which makes them flourish, and their Countries plentifull of all kind of Corne and Commodities, and their Merchants so rich, that what a losse soever they sustain, they scarce feel it.

They have also so perfect many advantages of us. One is by their fashioned ships, called Flyboates, Hoyes, and others, which are made to carry great loads of Merchandise, and to sayle with a few men for little charge. Though an *English* ship of 200 Tunns, and a *Hollander* of any other of the Petty-*States* of the same Burthen, have Equall charge, when they come the Seas, or in England, yet the Merchant better cheap by 40*l.* in the 100. in his fraight, then we can, by reason he hath but nine or ten Mariners, and we neer thirty. Thus he saveth twenty mens meat and wages in a Voyage, and so in all other their ships accordingly to their burthen; by which meanes they are freighted whersoever they come to great profit, whilest our ships lie still and decay, or go to *Newcastle* for Coals.

A 1

Adde to this their finenesse of Custome inwards and outwards, whereof we have daily experience. For if 2 English ships, or 2 of any other Nation be at *Bordeaux*, both laden with Wines of 300 Tunns apeece, the one bound for *Holland* or any other *Petty-State*, the other for *England*; the Merchant shall pay about 900 l. Custome and other duties, when the other in *Holland* or any other *Petty-States* shall be cleared for lesse then 50 l. and so in all other Wares and merchantlises accordingly, which draweth all Nations to traffique with them. And although it seems but small Duties which they receive; yet the multitudes of all kind of Commodities and Coyn is so great that is brought in by themselves & others, and carried out by themselves and others; that they receive more Customs and Duties to the State (by the greatnesse of their Commerce) in one yeare, then *England* doth in two; for the hundreth part of Commodities are not spunt in *Holland*, but vented into other Countries; which maketh all the Country, Merchants, to buy and sell, and increase ships and mariners to transport them.

Notwithstanding their Excises brings them great Revenues; yet whosoever will adventure to *Bordeaux* but for one Tunn of Wines, shall be free of Excise in his own house all the yeare long. And this is done (of purpose) to advance and increase Manufactures in their Country.

And if it happen that a Trade be stopped by any forrain Nation (which they heretofore usually had) or hear of any good Trading (which they never had) they will disorder pilots, and sink either by favour, money, or force, to open the gate of traffique for advancement of themselves, and imployment of their people.

And when there is a new Trade or Course erected, they give free Customs inwards and outwards; for the better maintenance of Navigation, and encouragement of the people to that busines.

A little to enlarge upon the following particulars, to prove that they and others grew thereby to wealth and strength from us to themselves, and become the Masters of the world.

1. Merchant-Strangers make all things in abundance, by reason of their Storehouses continually replenished with all kind of Commodities.

2. The liberty of Freedenizon for Strangers to buy and sell in Countries and States, (as if they were free born.)

4. The small Duties levied upon Merchants.

5. The fashioned Ships, continually freighted before ours, by reason of their few mariners and great bulk, serving the Merchant cheap.

6. The fore-mindfulness to further all manner of Trading.

7. The wonderful employment of Barks for fishing, and the great returns made.

8. The giving Free-custome inwards and outwards for any new-erected Trade: by means whereof they have already gotten almost the sole Trade into their hands. And this is not in the Netherlands only, but

All Nations may buy and sell freely in *France*, and there is free-Custome outwards twice or thrice in a yeare, at which times our Merchants themselves do make their great sales of English commodities, and do buy and lade their great bulk of French commodities to serve for the whole year. In *Rochel* and in *Britain*, free Custome all the year long (except some small Toll) which maketh great traffique, and maketh them flourish.

In *Denmark*, to encourage and enrich their Merchants, and to increase Ships and Mariners, free Custome all the year long for their own Merchants, (except one moneth between *Bartholmew-tide* and *Michaelmasse*.

The *French* Townes have likewise advantage of us, and in most things imitate the *Hollanders*, which maketh them exceeding rich and powerful of all kinds of Commodities and Coyn, and so strong in ships and mariners, that some of their Townes have beer 1000 sail of ships.

The Merchandises of *Spain*, *Portugall*, *Italy*, *Turkey*, *East*, and *West-Indies* are transported more by the *Hollanders* and other *Petty-States* into the East and North-east Kingdoms of *Pomerland*, *Sprutland*, *Prussia*, *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Lifland*, and *Germany*; and the Merchandise brought from the aforesaid Kingdoms (being wonderfully many) are likewise by them and other *Petty-States* transported into the Southern and Western Dominions; and yet the situation of *England* lieth far better for a store-house to serve the Southern, East, and North-east Regions then they, and hath far greater means to do it; if we will bend our course

Dearth of Corn here, or other Merchandise, but straight the *Dutchmen*, *Hamburgers* and *Hollanders*,

out of their Storehouses lade 50. 100. or more ships, dispersing themselves round about this Kingdom, and carry away great store of Coyn, and wealth for little Commodities, in those times of Dearth: by which means they suck our Commonwealth of their Riches, eat down our Merchants, and decay our Navigation, not with their Natural commodities which groweth in their own Country, but the Merchandises of other Countries and Kingdoms. Therefore it is far more easie for us to serve our selves, hold up our Merchants, increase our Ships and Mariners, strengthen the Kingdome, and not only keep our mony in our own Realm, (which other Nations still rob us of) but bring in theirs who carry ours away, and make the Bank of Coin and Storehouse to serve other Nations as well and far better cheap then they in *England*.

Amsterdam is never without 700000. Quarters of Corn, besides the plenty they daily vent, and none of this groweth in their own Country. A dearth in *England*, *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, *Portugal*, or other places, is truly observed to enrich *Holland* seven yeares after, and likewise the *Petty-States*.

For example: The Dearth, *Novemb.* 1614. the *Hamburgers*, *Embdeners*, and *Hollanders*, out of their Storehouses furnished this Kingdom, and from *Southampton*, *Exeter*, and *Bristol*, only in a year and a half, caried away neer Two hundred thousand pounds: which being true, Then what great quantity of Corn was transported from all Ports of this Nation? it cannot be esteemed so little as two Millions: to the great decay of this Realm, impoverishing the People, discredit to the Company of Merchants, and dishonour to the Land, that any Nation that have non Corn in their own Country growing, should serve this famous Kingdom which God hath so enabled within it self. And if so much in 1614. five times as much between 1618. and 1649.

These have a continual Trade into this Kingdome with 500 or 600 ships yearly with merchandises of other Countries and Kingdoms, and store them up, until the prices rise to their minds: And we trade not with 50. ships into their Country in a yeare; their number are about this Realm every Easterly winds for the most part to lade Coals and other merchandise. Again,

Unlesse there be a Scarcity, Dearth, or High prices, Merchants do forbear that place, where great Impositions are laid upon the merchandise: And those places [illegible] shipped, ill served, and at deare rates, and oftentimes in scarcity, and want of imploy-

ment

ment for the people. And those Free-States finding truly by experience, that small Duties imposed upon merchandise drawn with all traffique unto them; and free liberty for Strangers to buy and sell, doth make continual Marts: therefore whatever Excises or Impositions are laid upon the common people, yet they still ease, upbold, and endow the Merchants by all possible means, of purpose to draw the wealth and strength of Christendome to themselves: whereby it appeareth, though the Duties be but small, yet the Customes for going out, and coming in, doth so abound, that they increase their Revenues greatly, and make great profit by sea and land, in serving themselves and other Nations: likewise the great Consumse which comes by the same means, enableth the Common people to bear their burthen laid upon them; and yet they grow rich, together with the great Comerce and Trade occasioned by their convenient Privileges and commodious Constitutions.

There was an Entercourse of Traffique in *Genua*, and in that City was the flower of Comerce, as appeareth by their ancient Records and sumptuous Buildings; all Nations traded with merchandises to and from it, and here was the Storehouse of all *Italy* and other places: But after they had set a great Custome of *XVI. per Cent.* all Nations left trading with them, which made them give themselves wholly to Piracy, and so to this day they are but [illegible]; that go thither in a year. Our Merchants, also the Duke of *Florence* had their Figure, and set small Customes upon imported Wares, gave them great and pleasing Privileges, which hath made *Pisa* rich and strong City, with a flourishing Seat and Trade.

[illegible] the particular of Fishing; and the greatest in the world is upon the Coast of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, the Fishermen living (as aforesaid) in the Low-Countries and other Dominions wherewith they serve themselves and all Christendome. [illegible] Herrings in the Fall of the year within the *Sound*, viz. [illegible], *Elbing*, *Stetin*, and *Dantzick*, there is carried and [illegible] Lasts of Herrings, sold at 15 or 16 pounds the Last, which is 16000 pounds; in such request are our Herrings there, that they are often times sold for 20, 24, 30, and 36 pounds the Last: *England* sends not one Barrel into all those Countries. [illegible] yearly Last sold at or about 30 pounds the Last, which is 24000 pounds. *England*, about 20 or 30 Lasts.

To

To *Stoad*, *Hamburgh*, *Bremne*, and *Embden*, up the river of *Elbe*, *Weaser*, and *Embes*, is carried and vented of Fish and Herrings about 6000 Lasts, sold at about 15 or 16 pounds the Last, which comes to 100000 pounds yearly. *England*, none.

Cleveland, *Gulickland*, and so up the *Rhine* to *Cullen*, *Frankford* on the *Main*, and so over all *Germany*, is carried and vented of Fish and Herrings 20000 Lasts, sold at 20*l*. the Last, which is 400000*l*. and we none.

Up the River of *Maze*, *Leige*, *Maestrick*, *Venallow*, *Emphet*, *Deventer*, *Campen*, *Swole*, and all over *Lukeland*, is carried and vented of Herrings 7000 Lasts sold at 20*l*. the Last, which is 140000*l*. and we none.

To *Gelderland*, *Artois*, *Henalt*, *Brabant*, *Flanders*, up the River of *Antwerp*, all over the Archdukes country, is carried and vented between 8 or 9000 Lasts of of Herrings sold at 18*l*. the Last, which is 170000*l*. and we none.

The *Hollanders* & others carried of all sorts of Herrings to *Rome* only in one year, besides all other Ports of *France*, 9000 Lasts of Herrings, sold at 20*l*. the Last, which is 180000*l*. and we not one Last thither. They are sold often times there for 20, 24, and 30*l*. the Last.

Between *Christmas* and *Lent*, the Duties for Fish and Herrings came to 15000 Crowns at *Rome*, that year the late Queen deceased, (Sir *Tho. Parry* was Agent there then, and St. *Stowles* his man knows this to be true, who handled the businesse for pulling down the Impositions.) Then what great summes of money came to all the Port-towns to enrich the French Kings coffers, and so all the Kings and States throughout Christendome to enrich their coffers besides the great quantity vented to the *Straits*, and the multitudes spent in the *Low-Countries*, where there is likewise sold many 1000*l*. worth yearly. If this Treasure were turned to the good of this Nation, to whose Seas evidently God hath sent and given these great blessings and multitude of riches for us to take; how happy were it! The hurt, on the contrary, that any Nation should carry out of this Realme yearly such great masses of money, for fish they take on our Seas, many of which sold again to us by them to us; must needs be great, and as great dishonour to this Nation.

From any Port Town of any Kingdome in Christendome, the Bridge-master on the Wharf-master, for 20 years, will deliver a true Note of the Numbers of Lasts of Herrings brought to their

Wharfs,

Wharfs, and their Prices commonly sold at. The number brought To *Dantzick*, *Ostend*, *Rotterdam*, and *Enchuſen*, it will cost 3, 4, or 5l. for a true Note.

The abundance of *Corne* groweth in the East-Kingdoms: but the great Store-houses for Grain, to serve Christendome, and the Heathen Countries (in the time of Dearth) is in the *Low-Countries*, wherewith upon every occasion of scarcity and dearth, they enrich themselves seven years after, and imploy their people, and get great fraight for their Ships in other Countries; and we not one in that course.

The mighty *Vineyards*, and store of *Salt*, is in *France* and *Spain*: But the great Vintage, and Staple of Salt, is in th *Low-Countries*; and they send neer 1000. Saile of ships with Salt and Wine onely into the East-Kingdomes yearly, besides many other places; and we not one in that course.

The exceeding Groves of *Wood* are in the East-Kingdomes: But the huge Piles of Wainscot, Clapboards, Fir-deale, Masts, and Timber, is in the *Low-Countries*, where none groweth; wherewith they serve themselves and other parts, and this Kingdome with those Commodities. They have 5 or 600 great long Ships continually using that Trade; and we not one in that course.

The *Woolls*, *Cloth*, *Lead*, and *Tyn*, with divers Commodities are in *England*: But by means of our Woolls and Cloth going out rough, undeſt, and undyed, there is an exceeding Manufacturie in the *Low-Countries*, wherewith they serve themselves and other Nations; which advanceth greatly the imployment of their people at home, and traffique abroad, and putteth down ours in forain parts where our Merchants trade unto, with our own Commodities: we dressing and dying is better, then to that perfection, that they will not fail colour, or be shreed-bare in seven years wearing.

We send into the East-Kingdoms yearly but 100 ships; and our Trade chiefly dependeth upon three Towns, *Elbing*, *Kingsborough*, and *Dantzick*, for making our Sales, and buying their Commodities sent into this Realm at dear rates, which this Kingdome beareth the burthen of.

The *Low-Countries* send into the East-Kingdoms yearly about 2000 ships, trading into every City and Port-Town, taking the advantage and vending their Commodities to exceeding profit, buying and lading their ships with plenty of those Commodities which they have from every of those Towns 20l. per cent. better

cheap

cheap then we, by reason of the difference of their Coyn; and their Fish yieldeth ready money which greatly advanceth their traffique, and decayeth ours.

They send into *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Italy*, from the East-Kingdoms, (that passeth through the *Sound*, and through our Narrow-seas) yearly of the East-country Commodities about 1000 ships, and we none in that course.

They trade into all Cities and Port-Towns in *France*; We chiefly to five or six.

They traffique into every City and Port-Town round about this Land, with 5 or 600 ships yearly; And we chiefly but to three Townes in their Country, and but with 40 ships.

Notwithstanding the *Low-Countries* have as many Ships and Vessels as all the Kingdomes of Christendome have, (if *England* be one) and build every year neer 1000 ships, and not a Timber-tree growing in their own country; also all their homebred commodities that grow in their land in a yeare, lesse then 100 good ships are able to carry away at one time: Yet they handle the matter so (for setting them all on work) that their Traffique with the *France-Townes* exceedeth in shipping all Christendome.

We have all things of our own in superabundance to increase Traffique, and Timber to build ships, and Commodities of our own to load about 1000 Ships and Vessels at one time, (besides the great Fishing) and as fast as they have made their Voyages might back, and so year after year, all the year long to continue: yet our ships and mariners decline, and Traffique and Merchants daily decay.

The main bulk and masse of Herrings, from whence they raise so many Millions yearly, that enricheth other Kingdoms, Kings and States coffers, and likewise their own people, proceedeth from our Sea and Land; and the Return of the Commodities and Coin they bring home in exchange of Fish and other Commodities, are so huge, as would declare a large Discourse apart: All the amends they make us, is, They beat us out of Trade in all parts with our own Commodities.

For instance: We had a great Trade in *Russia* 20 yeares and about 14 years past, we sent store of goodly ships to trade in those parts, and three years past we set out but four, and this last year two or three. But to the contrary, the *Hollanders* about 20 years since traded thither with two ships only, yet now they are increased to about thirty or forty, and one of their ships is as great as two of ours;

ours; and the same time (in their troubles there) that we decreased, they increased: and the chiefest Commodities they carry thither with them is English Cloth, Herrings taken on our Coast, English Lead and Pewter made of our Tin, besides other Commodities: All which we may do better then they. And although it be a cheap Country, and the Trade very gainful, yet we have almost brought it to nought by disorderly Trading, Joint-stock, and the Merchants bandying themselves one against another.

We used to have 8 or 9 great ships to go continually a fishing to *Wardhouse*, and this year but one; and so *pro rata* they out-goe us in all kind of Fishing and Merchandising in all Countries, by reason they spare no cost, nor deny no Privileges that may encourage Advancement of Trade and Manufacture.

IF it stand with the good liking of the STATES to take notice of these things conceived to be fit for their consideration, which is tendered unto them out of unfained zeale to the Advancement of the generall good of all Subjects; it being apparent that no three Kingdoms in Christendome can compare with this for support of Traffique, and continual imployment of the people within themselves, having so many great means both by sea and land to enrich, multiply the Navy, enlarge Traffique, make the Nation powerful, and People rich, who through idlenesse are poor, wanting imployment; many Land and Coast-Towns much ruinated; need of Coyn; Shipping, Traffique, and Mariners decayed; whilst Neighbour-Princes (without these means) abound in wealth, enlarge their Towns, increase their shipping, Traffique, and Mariners, and find out such imployment for their people, that are all Advantages to their Commonwealth; only by ordaining commodious Constitutions in Merchandizing, and fulnesse of Trade to all their people in Manufacture.

God hath blest this Nation with incomparable benefits: As, with *Copper*, *Lead*, *Iron*, *Tinne*, *Allome*, *Copperas*, *Saffron*, *Fells*, and divers other native commodities, to the number of an hundred, and other Manufacturies vendible to the number of a thousand, (as shall appeare) besides *Corne*, whereof great quantity of *Beere* is made, and most transported by strangers; as also *Wooll*, whereof much is shipped forth unwrought into Cloth or Stuffs, and *Cloth* transported undyed, which doth imploy and maintain neer 50000 people in forain parts, our own people wanting that imployment in *England*, many of them being inforced to live in great want, and seek it beyond the seas.

Coals

Coals, which doth imploy neer 600 ſtrangers ſhips yearly to tranſport them out of this Kingdom, whilſt we do not imploy twenty ſhips in that courſe.

Iron-Ordinance, which is a Jewel of great value far more then it is accounted, by reaſon that no other Country could ever attain unto it, although they have aſſayed it with great charge.

Timber for building of ſhips, and *Commodities* plenty to lade them, which Commodities other Nations want; yet we decline in ſhipping, traffique, and mariners.

Theſe inconveniences happen by three cauſes eſpecially.

1. The unprofitable Courſe of Merchandizing.

2. Want of the true Courſe of full Manufacturie of our home-bred Commodities.

3. Undervaluing our Coynes contrary to the Rules of other Nations.

For inſtance: The *Merchant-Adventurers* by over-trading upon Credit, or with mony taken up upon Exchange, whereby they loſe uſually 10. or 12. and ſometimes 15. or 16. *per cent.* are inforced to make ſale of their Clothes at under-rates, to keep their credit; whereby *Cloth* (being the Jewel of the Land) is undervalued, and the Merchant in ſhort time eaten out.

The Merchants of *Ipſwich*, whoſe Trade for *Elbing* is chiefly for fine Clothes, and ſome few ſorting Clothes, (all died and dreſſed within this Land) do for the moſt part buy their fine Clothes upon Time, and by reaſon they go ſo much upon Credit, they are enforced (not being able to ſtand upon their Markets) to ſell, giving 15 or 18 moneths day of payment for their Clothes; and having ſold them, they then preſently ſell their Bills (ſo taken for Cloth) allowing after the rate of 14 or 15. and ſometimes 20 *per cent.* which money they imploy forthwith in Wares at exceſſive prices, and loſe as much more that way, by that time their Wares be ſold at home. Thus by over-running themſelves upon Credit, they diſable themſelves and others, inhancing the price of forain Commodities, and pulling down the Rates of their own.

The *Weſt-Country Merchants* that trade with *Cloth* into *France* or *Spain*, do uſually imploy their Servants, Young-men of ſmall experience, (and doth not *London* ſo likewiſe?) who by cunning combining of the *French* and *Spaniſh Merchants* are ſo entrapped, that when all Cuſtomes and Charges be accounted, their Maſters ſhall hardly receive their Principal-mony. As for Returns out of

 France,

France, their silver and gold is so high-rated, that our Merchants cannot bring it home, but to great losse. Therefore the French Merchants set higher Rates of their Commodities, which we must either buy dear, or let our money lie dead there a long time, untill we may conveniently imploy the same.

The *Northern Merchants* of *York*, *Hull*, and *Newcastle*, trade onely in *White-Kersies* and *Coloured-Dozens*; and every Merchant (be his Adventure never so small) doth for the most part send over an unexperienced Youth, unfit for Mechandising; which bringeth to the Stranger great advantage, but to his Master and Commonweale great hinderance. For they, before their goods be landed, go to the Stranger, and buy such quantities of *Iron*, *Flax*, *Corn*, and other Commodities as they are bound to lade their ships withall, which ships they engage themselves to relade within three weeks or a moneth, and do give the price the Merchant-stranger asketh, because he giveth them Credit, and lets them ship away their *Iron*, *Flax*, and other Commodities, before they have sold their *Kersies* and other Clothes; by which means extraordinary deare Commodities are returned into the Realm; and the Servant also inforced to sell his *Clothes* underfoot, and oftentimes to losse, to keep his Credit, and to make payment for the goods before shipped home, having some 20 dayes or a moneths respite to sell the *Clothes* and to give the Merchant satisfaction for his *Iron*, *Flax*, and other Wares; by which extremities our homebred Commodities are abased.

Touching Manufacture.

THere hath been about 80000 undrest and undyed Cloths yeerly transported. Which in 55 years, is neere 20 Millions that would have been gained by the labour of poore workmen in that time, with the Marchants gains for bringing in dying stuffs and return of Cloths dressed and dyed; with other benefits to the Realm; besides exceeding inlarging of Trafficque, and increase of Ships and Mariners.

There would have been gained in that time about three Millions by increase of Custome upon Commodities returned for Clothes dressed and dyed, and for dyeing stuffs, which would have more plentifully been brought in and used for the same.

There hath been also transported in that time yearly by Bayze, five

Northern and Devonshire Kersies white, about 50000 Clothes, accounting three Kersies to a Cloth, whereby hath been lost about five Millions by these sort of Clothes in that time, which would have come to poore workmen for their labour, with the Custome of Dyeing stuffs, and the peoples profit for bringing them in, with returns of other Commodities.

Bayze are transported white unto *Amsterdam*, and being there dresst and dyed are shipped into *Spaine*, *Portugal*, and other Kingdomes, where they are sold in the name of Flimish Bayze, setting their own Town-Seale upon them: so that we lose the very name of our homebred Commodities, and other Countries get the reputation and profit thereof. Lamentable it is, that this Land should be deprived of so many aforementioned Millions, and that our Native Commodities of Cloth (ordained of God for the natural subjects, being so royal and rich in it selfe) should be driven to so smal advantage of reputation and profit to the people, and so much improved and intercepted by strangers, considering that God hath inabled & given this Nation more conveniency to advance dressing, dying, and transporting of all Cloths.

All the Companies of the Land transport Cloths dressed and dyed to the good of the kingdome (except the Merchant-Adventurers) whereby, the Easterland and Turky Marchants with other Companies do increase Customes by bringing in and spending Dyeing-stuffs, and setting people on work by dressing and dying afore they transport them; and they might increase far more Custome to, and make much more profit to themselves and this Realm, and set many thousands of poore people more on work (for dressing and dying) and likewise imploy more ships and Mariners for bringing in dyeing stuffs, were it not for the Merchant-Adventurers who transport their Cloths white, rough, undrest, and undyed into the Low-Countries, where they sell them to the strangers, who afterwards dresse, dye, and stretch them to such unreasonable lengths (contrary to our Law) that they prevent and forestal our Markets, and crosse the just prohibition of our State and Realm by their Agents and Factors lying in divers places with our own Cloths: to the great decay of this Nation in general, and discredit of our Cloths in particular.

If the account were truly known, it would be found that they make not cleere profit (only by Cloth undyed) 60000 l. a yeer. But it is most apparent in Customes, the Merchants in their sales, and

and prizes; Subjects, in their labours for lack of not dreſſing; ſhips and Mariners in not bringing in of Dying ſtuffs, and ſpending of Allome, is hindred yearly a million of pounds. So that trade is driven to the great hinderance of the people, by putting native Commodities to paſſe rough, undreſt and undyed by the Merchant-Adventurers.

Touching Fiſhing.

The great Sea-buſineſſe of Fiſhing doth imploy neer 20000 ſhips and veſſels, and 400000 people are employed yearly upon the Coaſts of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, with 60 ſhips of war, which may prove dangerous.

The Hollanders only have about 3000 ſhips to fiſh withal, and 50000 people are imployed yearly upon the Coaſts of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

Theſe 3000 fiſhing-ſhips and Veſſels of the Hollanders, doth imploy neere 9000 other ſhips and veſſels, and 150000 perſons more by Sea and Land, to make proviſion to dreſſe and tranſport the fiſh they take, and return Commodities, whereby they are inabled, and do build yearly 1000 ſhips and veſſels, having not one Tymber tree growing in their own Country, nor homebred Commodities to lade 100 ſhips, and yet they have 20000 ſhips and veſſels, and all imployed.

King Henry the ſeventh, deſirous to make his kingdomes powerfull and rich by increaſe of ſhips and Mariners, and imployment of his people, ſent unto his Sea-coaſt Towns, moving them to ſet up the great and rich Fiſhing, with promiſe to give them needful priviledges, and to furniſh them with Loans of mony (if need were) to incourage them; yet his people were ſlack. Having traced this buſineſſe, and made known to this State, the Marchants and others, it will do well, the able and well-affected ſet down under their hands for more aſſurance and promiſe, to diſburſe ſums of mony for building this great and rich large Sea-City, which will increaſe more ſtrength to the Land, give more comfort and do more good to all Cities and Towns, then all the Companies of the Kingdome, having fit and needful priviledges for the upholding and ſtrengthening of ſo weighty and choiceful a buſineſſe.

For example, twenty Buſſes built and put into a Sea-coaſt Town where there is not one ſhip before; there muſt be to carry, recarry, tranſport and make proviſion for one Buſſe, 3 ſhips: likewiſe every ſhip ſetteth on work 30 ſeveral Trades and occupations, and 400 perſons

persons by Sea and Land, insomuch as 300 persons are not able to make one fleet of Nets in 4 moneths for one Busse, which is no smal imployment.

Thus by 20 Busses are set on work neer 8000 persons by sea and land, and an increase of above 1000 marriners, and a fleet of 80 sayle of ships to belong to one Town, where none were before; to take the wealth of the Sea, to enrich and strengthen the Land, only by the raising of 20 Busses.

Then what good a thousand or two will do, I leave it to consideration.

It is worthy to be noted how necessary Fishermen are to the Common-wealth, and how needful to be advanced and cherished, *viz.*

1. For taking Gods blessing out of the Sea, to inrich the Realm, which otherwise we lose.
2. For setting the people on work.
3. For making cheapnesse and plenty in the Realm.
4. For increasing of shipping to make the Land powerful.
5. For a continual Nurcerie for breeding and increasing of Mariners.
6. For making imployment of all sorts of people, as blind, lame, and others, by Sea and Land, for 10, or 12 years upwards.
7. For increase of Custome upon Merchandises returned from other Countries for Fish and Herrings.
8. For increase and inabling of Merchants, which now droope and daily decay.

Touching the Coyne.

FOr the most part all Free-states (both Heathen and Christian) as *Turkey*, *Barbary*, *France*, *Poland*, and others do hold for a rule of never failing profit, to keep their Coyn at higher rates within their own Territories, then it is in other Kingdoms.

The Causes.

1. To perserve the Coyne.
2. To bring unto themselves that of foraigne Princes.
3. To inforce Merchant strangers to take their Commodities at high rates, which this Nation beareth the burthen of.

For Instance.

The King of *Barbary* perceiving the trade of Christian Merchants to increase in his Kingdom, and that the returns out of his Kingdom was most in gold, whereby it was much inhanced, raised his

Ducket

Ducket (being then current for three ounces) to 4. 5. and 6. ounces; Nevertheleſſe it was no more in *England*, being ſo raiſed, then when it went for three ounces.

This Ducket current for three ounces in *Barbary*, was then worth in *England* 7ſ. 6d. and no more, being raiſed to vj. ounces, ſince which, adding to it a ſmall piece of gold, he hath raiſed it to 8. and laſtly to 10 ounces, yet at this day it is worth but xſ. and one penny, notwithſtanding the raiſing gold in *England*.

Having thus raiſed his Gold, he then deviſed to have plentie of ſilver brought into his Kingdom, raiſed the Royal of 8. being but 2 ounces currant, to 3. and 3. and ½. which cauſed great plenty of ſilver to be bronght in, and to continue in his Kingdom.

IN FRANCE.

The Engliſh *Jacobus* goeth for 23ſ. in Merchandizing.

The French Crown for 7ſ. 6d. Alſo ſilver is raiſed 4. Souce in the Crown.

NORTH-HOLLAND.

The double *Jacobus* goeth for 23ſ. ſterling.

The Engliſh Shilling is there 11 ſtivers, which is two ſhillings over in the pound.

POLAND.

The King of *Poland* raiſed his *Hungary* Ducket from 56 to 77. and ½. Poliſh groſhes; and the Rich-dollar from 36 to 47. and ½. groſhes: the Rich-dollar worth in *Poland* 47. and ½. groſhes, is by Accompt valued at 6ſ. 4d. ſterling, and here in *England* is worth but 4ſ. 6d. The *Hungary* Ducket is worth by accompt in *Poland* 10ſ. 4d. and in *England* is worth but 7ſ. 10d. The Jacobus of *England* here current for 22ſ. in *Poland* 24ſ. at the rate of 7ſ. 10d. for the *Hungary* Ducket.

Now to turn the ſtream of Riches raiſed by native Commodities, into the natural Channel from whence it hath been a long time diverted; Conſider theſe points following.

1. Whether it be not fit, a *State-Merchant* be ſetled in theſe Lands; which may both diſpoſe more profitably of the riches thereof, and encounter policies of Merchant-ſtrangers, who now go beyond us in all kind of profitable Merchandiſing.

2. Whether it be not neceſſary that the Commodities ſhould receive their full Manufacturie in theſe dominions.

3. Whether it be not neceſſary the great Sea baſineſſe of fiſhing, be forthwith ſet forward.

4. Whether

4. Whether it be not fit the *Coals* ſhould yield us a better value, by permitting them to paſſe out of *England*, and that they be in Engliſh ſhipping only tranſported.

5. Whether it be not fit, preſently to raiſe Coyn to as high a rate as it is in the parts beyond the Seas.

If theſe Conſiderations be approved, then is it neceſſary to put them in a right Courſe of execution; and (by Gods help) in ſhort time *Cuſtomes* will be exceedingly increaſed, *Ships* and *Mariners* trebled, *Land-waſte-Towns* (now run out of gates) better repleniſhed, and People imployed, to the great enriching and honour of the Nation, (with the applauſe) and to the comfort of all loyal Subjects.

THis pains is the rather undergone, becauſe the *Hollanders* have been heard profeſſe, They hoped to get the whole Trade of Chriſtendome into their hands, not only for Tranſportation, but alſo the Command of the Seas. To which end they do daily increaſe their Traffique, augment their Shipping, multiply their Mariners, ſtrength and wealth in all kinds. Whereat there is the more cauſe of griefe, when we conſider how God hath afforded more to this Nation then any three Kingdoms in Chriſtendome, with divers varieties of homebred Commodities, which others have not, and cannot want; beſides ſundry other meanes to continue and maintain our Trade of Merchandiſing and Fiſhing above them all; whereby we might prevent the Deceivers, ingroſſe the Commodities of the Ingroſſers, inrich our ſelves, and increaſe our Navigation, Shipping and Mariners: ſo as it would make all Nations to vaile the Bonnet to *England*, if we would not be ſtill wanting to our ſelves in imployment of our people.

Which people being now divided into Three parts, two parts of them are meere Spenders, and Conſumers of a Commonwealth. Therefore, this done, You

1. Allure and encourage the people (for their private gaines) to be all Workers, and Erectors of a Commonwealth.

2. Enrich and fill the Coffers of the *STATE* by a continual coming in; and make the people wealthy by means of their great and profitable Trading and Imployment.

3. Vent our homebred Commodities to far more reputation, and much more Gulome, and benefit to the Merchant and the Nation.

4. Return the Merchandiſes of other Countries at far cheaper rates then now they are, to the great good of the Realm in general.

5. Make the Land powerfull, by increaſing and multiplying of Ships, Mariners, and People.

6. Make the peoples Taking in generall much more every day then now they are, which (by Gods help) will grow continually more and more by the great Concourſe and Comerce that will come by ſetled Conſtitutions and convenient Priviledges; as in other parts they do, by this their great freedome of Trade.

If this and much more be done in other Countries (where nothing groweth) Then how much might we make, where ſo great abundance and variety of homebred Commodities and rich Materials groweth for the people to work upon, and plentiful meanes to do it withall, which other Nations have not, nor cannot want, but of neceſſity muſt be furniſhed from hence? And now whereas our Merchandiſing is wilde, utterly confuſed and out of frame, (as at large appeareth) a *State-Merchant* will roundly and effectually bring all the premiſes to paſſe, fill the Havens with Ships, thoſe Ships with Mariners, the Nation full of Merchants, their Houſes full of Outlandiſh Commodities, and the STATES Coffers full of Coyn, (as in other parts they do) And the people ſhall have juſt cauſe to hold in happy memory the Beginners of ſo profitable, praiſe-worthy, and renowned a work: This, (with other that might be added) being the true *Philoſophers ſtone*, to make a rich and potent State, and a happy people, only by ſetling as before; whereby the people may have fulneſſe of Trade and Manufacture, and the Government made both honourable and profitable.

There's but one Objection againſt this noble and gallant Enterpriſe, which is,—They who ſhall adventure as a *State-Merchant*, muſt expect to loſe for divers years, as in all new Beginnings of Trade men do. The anſwer is, That the Publiſher of this will undertake to lay down a way how to bring in 10. 15. or 20. in the Hundred profit, from the firſt, as evidently as a man ſhall expect 8 *per cent.* upon good Security.

FINIS.

MVSEVM BRITANNICVM

BRITISH MUSEUM

The Royall DIURNALL

(For King Charls II)

Communicating Intelligence from all Parts, touching all Affairs, Designs, Humors, and Conditions, throughout all the three KINGDOMS.

P.P. London. K.

Especially from *Scotland*, the *Junto* at *Westminster*, *Ireland* and the *Head-Quarters*, &c.

From Monday *March* 18, to Tuesday *March* 26. 1650.

Not so much haste, to sell your Souls *away,*
You'l dearly rue't I fear another day,
Jove *won't be mock'd; your* Oaths *once tane*
To HIM, *must never be revoak'd againe:*
Thinke on this Rebells, *and lament your Fate,*
Know, you are no New, *but an old perjur'd* State.
The Crowne *and* Myter, Law *and* Gospel *you*
Till now did fight with; but 'gainst God *fight now,*
Beware ye Phaetons, *He will prove too strong,*
And fetch you headlong down ere it be long.
Phœbus *doth mount his* Car; CHARLS *comes apace,*
For to chastize the blood-fed *Babes of* Grace.

WHether so fast, ye hare-brain'd *Jebuites*? O to take the New *Ingagement*, 'tis pretty in troath la: but not so much haste; reason a little before thou goest too far, First let me give thee a little insight into what thou goest about; Oaths

 are